

visit. It proved to be a good match for our unknown. Dole et al¹ make the following statement about its geographical distribution in Vermont, "frequent in the Champlain Valley." They do not mention its presence elsewhere in the state. The nearest Massachusetts stations from which specimens have been seen by the authors are West Springfield in the Connecticut Valley and Wenham in Essex County. In Maine, Ogden, Steinmetz and Hyland² record it from Aroostook, Penobscot and Waldo counties. Presumably, if the considerable number of herbarium specimens is any indication, it is quite abundant in the St. Lawrence River Valley in the general vicinity of Montreal.

Fernald³ gives the following range statement for this species. "Streams and quiet waters or their argillaceous or calcareous shores. Florida to Texas and Mexico, n. to sw. Quebec, s. Ont., . . ." Some modification of the geographical data would seem to be desirable to specifically include Maine and New Hampshire. Post Pond perhaps satisfies the habitat requirement as stated in the foregoing quoted passage. According to Warfel, MacCoy and Foote,⁴ P. 112, Post Pond has a pH of 7.0 down to a depth of at least 11 feet and becomes somewhat more acid at lower levels. R. J. Lougee,⁴ P. 147, states "Post Pond . . . has a remarkably flat clay floor . . ." This collection is in the Herbarium of the University of New Hampshire.—A. R. HODGDON, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE; AND STANLEY B. KROCHMAL, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE FISH & GAME DEPARTMENT, CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BORRICHIA FRUTESCENS FROM CHESAPEAKE BAY.—In the August 1951 number of RHODORA (vol. 53: p. 206), Dr. S. F. Blake effectively deleted the records of *Borrichia frutescens* (L.) DC., not only from the District of Columbia, but also from all shores inside the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. The next month I was exploring a saltmarsh near the end of Northern Neck, the peninsula between the Potomac River and the Rappahannock,

¹ The Flora of Vermont, 3rd rev. ed. 79, 1937.

² Vascular Plants of Maine. Bull., Josselyn. Bot. Soc. 8. 21, 1948.

³ Gray's Manual of Botany. 8th ed. 397, 1950.

⁴ Biological Survey of the Connecticut Watershed, N. H. Fish and Game Department Survey Rep't no. 4, 1939.

when I came on this curious composite. The simple flowering stems were only about a foot high, but the plants branched so much below ground that I could not tell whether it was one or several individuals. The specimen deposited in the U. S. National Herbarium is as follows:

VIRGINIA: Lancaster County: Lower edge of saltmarsh, Oyster Creek, September 15, 1951, *L. E. & C. C. Smith, G. Edwin no. 5577.*

Mr. J. Hubert Penson of the British Embassy informs me that he has found this species slightly further south on the other side of the Rappahannock, making a second record well within the Chesapeake Bay area.—LYMAN B. SMITH, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

A RANGE-EXTENSION FOR SUGAR MAPLE.—While botanizing in Northwestern Ontario in 1912 I gained the confidence of Ojibway Chief Penassie who daily patrolled the wooden pipeline which brought the city water for Ft. William from Loch Lomond several miles inland to the west. Penassie started us from his patrol line onto an obscure winter trail which was followed with difficulty but finally brought us to a cove on the southwest slope of Mt. McKay. Here was a fine grove of *Acer saccharum*, with several old trees in the center surrounded by successively younger trees outwards.

The older trees had been hacked and chips inserted from which the sap dripped into birch bark receptacles made by folding up the ends and sewing with black spruce roots. The birch bark wigwam in the middle of the grove proved a disappointment—it contained a white man's iron kettle.

Specimens collected by O. E. & G. K. Jennings & R. H. Daily, June 26, 1912, deposited in Carnegie Museum Herbarium.—O. E. JENNINGS, CARNEGIE MUSEUM, PITTSBURGH PA.